In the claims:

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Previously Presented) A cellular system including:

at least two base stations;

a mobile station making communication with said base stations in multi-code CDMA; and

an host station controlling communication made between said base stations and said mobile station,

characterized in that when one of said base stations becomes saturated, said mobile station makes communication in multi-code CDMA through a channel of other base station(s), and

said mobile station, when channels of a base station with which said mobile station makes communication are saturated, stops a part of said communication, and makes the thus stopped part of said communication with other base station(s).

3. (Canceled)

4. (Previously Presented) A cellular system including:

at least two base stations;

a mobile station making communication with said base stations in multi-code CDMA; and

an host station controlling communication made between said base stations and said mobile station,

characterized in that

one of said base stations, on receipt of a request of starting communication in n codes (n is an integer equal to or greater than 2) from said mobile station, checks whether channels are short, and transmits the result of checking to said host station,

said host station receives said result from said one of said base stations, and,

if channels for n codes can be secured, instructs said one of said base stations to start making communication, whereas if channels for m codes (m is an integer smaller than n (m<n)) can be secured, instructs said one of said base stations to start making communication in m codes and further instructs other base station(s) to start making communication in (n - m) codes, and

said mobile station makes communication with said one of said base stations in m codes, and further makes communication with said other base station(s) in (n - m) codes.

5. (Currently Amended) A cellular system including:

at least two base stations;

a mobile station making communication with said base stations in multi-code CDMA; and

an host station controlling communication made between said base stations and said mobile station,

characterized in that when one of said base stations becomes saturated, said mobile station makes communication in multi-code CDMA through a channel of other base station(s), ~~The cellular system as set forth in claim 1,~~

wherein said one of said base

stations stops multi-code communication made with a mobile station only in a part of codes, when said one of said base stations receives a request of starting communication from

another mobile station and judges that channels is short for satisfying said request, and transmits a request to said host station to make communication with other base station(s) in codes equal to the stopped codes,

said host station, on receipt of said request to make communication with other base station(s), instructs a base station other than said one of said base stations to start making communication with said one of said base stations in codes equal to said stopped codes, and

said mobile station stops communication made with said one of said base stations in said part of codes, and starts making communication with said base station other than said one of said base stations in codes equal to said stopped codes.

6. (Previously Presented) The cellular system as set forth in claim 4 or 5, wherein said one of said base stations and said other base station(s) have an adaptive array antenna.

7. Canceled.

8. (Previously Presented) A method of making communication in multi-code CDMA where a mobile station makes communication with base stations in multi-code CDMA and an host station controls communication made between said base stations and said mobile station,

characterized by the step of, said mobile station, when one of said base stations becomes saturated, making communication in multi-code CDMA through a channel of other base station(s),

wherein said mobile station, when channels of a base station with which said mobile station makes communication are saturated, stops a part of said communication, and makes the thus stopped part of said communication with other base station(s).

9. (Canceled)

10. (Previously Presented) A method of making communication in multi-code CDMA where a mobile station makes communication with base stations in multi-code

CDMA and an host station controls communication made between said base stations and said mobile station,

characterized by the steps of:

one of said base stations, on receipt of a request of starting communication in n codes (n is an integer equal to or greater than 2) from said mobile station, checking whether channels are short, and transmitting the result of checking to said host station,

said host station receiving said result from said one of said base stations, and,

if channels for n codes can be secured, instructing said one of said base stations to start making communication, whereas if channels for m codes (m is an integer smaller than n (m <n)) can be secured, instructing said one of said base stations to start making communication in m codes and further instructing other base station(s) to start making communication in (n - m) codes, and

said mobile station making communication with said one of said base stations in m codes, and further making communication with said other base station(s) in (n - m) codes.

11. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 10, further comprising the steps of:

said one of said base stations stopping multi-code communication made with a mobile station only in a part of codes, when said one of said base stations receives a request of starting communication from another mobile station and judges that channels is short for satisfying said request, and transmitting a request to said host station to make communication with other base station(s) in codes equal to the stopped codes;

said host station, on receipt of said request to make communication with other base station(s), instructing a base station other than said one of said base stations to start making communication with said one of said base stations in codes equal to said stopped codes; and

said mobile station stopping communication made with said one of said base stations in said part of codes, and starting making communication with said base station other than said one of said base stations in codes equal to said stopped codes.

12. (Previously Presented) The method as set forth in claim 10 or 11, wherein said one of said base station(s) and said other base station(s) make communication with said mobile station in multi-code CDMA through an adaptive array antenna.